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natives¹ is probably *Allium canadense* L., and these are now relished by the Maine Indians. This species also furnishes food to the Indians of the Northwest,² and with *A. cernuum* formed almost the entire source of food for Marquette and his party on their journey in 1674 from Green bay to Chicago (to use modern geographical locations). This species does not, however, extend to Mexico, and we do not find mention of species native to the West Indies which would explain P. Martyr's or Cortes' mention, although *A. gracile* Ait., the Jamaica garlic, might answer for one, for these old warriors were not very choice in their application of well-known names to newly discovered plants, if there was any apparent resemblance. We may only suppose that the introduction of these vegetables from the West Indies, where brought by the Europeans, to Mexico, may have preceded the appearance of the Spaniard.

The chives (*Allium schænoprasum*) occurs in America about Lake Huron, and is also wild in Temperate and Northern Europe, Siberia and Kamschatka.³

(To be continued.)

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THE LEMUROIDEA AND THE INSECTIVORA OF THE EOCENE PERIOD OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY E. D. COPE.

TWO distinct divisions are included in this article, because the material is not yet sufficiently complete to enable me to refer certain forms to the one rather than the other. The only characters on which the osteologist can rely in endeavoring to distinguish the two groups are these: First, the terminal phalanges of the Insectivora are compressed and curved, forming claws; while those of the Lemuroidea and of most other Primates are more or less flat, and at the extremity rounded and depressed,⁴ or more or less like hoofs.⁵ Second, the hallux or inner toe of the posterior foot is opposable to the others, a character dependent on the form of the entocuneiform bone of the tarsus, which has in that

¹ Josselyn's Rarities, 84.

² R. Brown, Bot. Soc. of Ed., IX, 380.

³ De Candolle, Origin of Cult. Pl., 437.

⁴ See AMERICAN NATURALIST, April, 1885, where the Condylarthra are referred, with the Quadrumana, to the Ungulata.

⁵ The marmosets are exceptions, having true claws.

case a rounded distal extremity, forming part of a cylinder directed more or less fore and aft, for articulation with the metatarsus or proximal element of the great toe. In the Insectivora this structure is wanting, the inner toe being fixed in a position parallel with the others as in the Carnivora. In the Lemuroidea the position of the thumb or pollex is less different from what is seen in the Insectivora, than is the case with the posterior foot. In the true lemur the thumb is but little opposable, except in the genus *Chirogaleus* and some others. The distal end of the trapezium bone of the carpus with which the thumb articulates, does not form a part of a cylinder in the Lemur or in the *Tarsius*. When the thumb becomes opposable in the monkey proper, the thumb facet of the trapezium is not rounded, but is wide and a little concave. It is not till we reach the man-like opposable thumb of the anthropoid apes that we find this bone presenting to the thumb a semicylindrical face like that of the entocuneiform bone of the posterior foot.

The *Condylarthra* as I have pointed out,¹ must be regarded as a division of the order of *Taxeopoda*, along with the *Hyracoidea*, the lemurs, the monkeys and man. The difference between the hoofs of *Phenacodus* and the unguis of Lemur is too slight to admit of wider separation: and the other parts of the structure show an equal agreement. There is no trace of opposability of the hallux in *Phenacodus* however, nor any *os centrale* of the carpus, characters which show that the suborder *Condylarthra* and *Lemuroidea* are distinct. In the pollex or thumb of *Phenacodus*, however, there is a distinct indication of opposability, though it is not so well developed as in the genus Lemur. The basal articulation with the trapezium is narrow, but is directed partly fore and aft, so that the thumb looks inwards. Its power of flexure at the base has been slight, but the flexure at the base of the first phalange has been such as to make the end of the thumb quite opposable.² From the *Condylarthra* then we trace the order *Quadrumana* on the one hand, and the hoofed orders on the other.

In the following pages I will not attempt to distinguish which of the genera are lemuroid and which are insectivorous, since the ungual phalanges are yet unknown. An exception must be made in the case of the genus *Pelycodus*, where a single compressed

¹ NATURALIST, April, 1885. Primates and *Taxeopoda* are there regarded as nearly synonymous.

² See NATURALIST, 1884, Plate XXIX, for the skeleton of *Phenacodus*.

acute claw is known. This alone does not decide the question, since such a claw exists on the second toe of many Lemuroidea.

These animals are readily distinguished into three divisions or families by the number of their premolar teeth. There are four such teeth in the Adapidæ; three in the Mixodectidæ, and two in the Anaptomorphidæ. In the Adapidæ we have the most primitive type, and the one most nearly allied to the Condylarthra, from which they were probably derived. In the Mixodectidæ we have the dental formula of the existing lemurs, with a tendency in some of the genera to develop large cutting teeth in the position of incisors, thus approaching the aye-aye. In the Anaptomorphidæ, on the other hand, we find a dental formula like that of the Simioidea and Anthropeidea, or higher

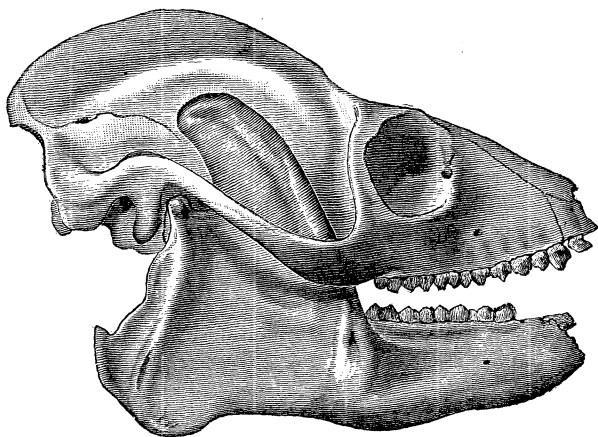


FIG. 1.—*Adapis parisiensis* Cuv., skull nat size, from the Phosphorites of Central France. From Filhol.

monkeys and apes; and in them we seem to get a hint of the derivation of these higher forms, and of man himself.

The genera of the Adapidæ are distinguished by various dental characters. Such are the presence of a second anterior-inner cusp of the inferior true molars; the presence of an internal cusp of the fourth inferior premolar; the number of incisor teeth, and number of single-rooted premolars. The difference between the quadrituberculate and the quinetuberculate inferior molar may be understood by reference to Fig. 2, where the teeth of the genera *Hyopsodus* (*a*) and *Microsyops* (*b*), which represent the two types, are placed side by side.

In some genera, (*Notharctus*, *Tomitherium*, Figs. 4-5) the fifth cusp is present but weak. In others (*Sarcolemur*) it is repre-

sented by the anterior lobe of a twin or fissured anterior inner

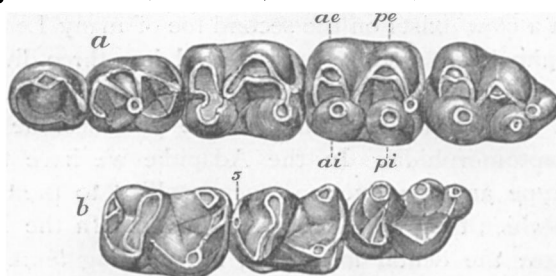


FIG. 2.—Inferior molar teeth of (a) *Hyopsodus paulus* Leidy, and (b) *Microsypops gracilis* Marsh; enlarged four times linear, from above. Fig. *ae*, anterior external cusp; *pe*, posterior external cusp; *ai*, anterior internal and *pi*, posterior internal cusp; *s* fifth or second anterior internal cusp. From Leidy, Report U. S. Geol. Surv. Terrs., F. V. Hayden in charge, Vol. I.

cusp. To simplify the understanding of these differences, I give the following table:

I. Inferior molars quadrituberculate.	
Fourth inferior premolar with internal cusp: cusp on last molar opposite	<i>Hyopsodus</i> Leidy
Fourth inferior molar without internal cusp; cusps opposite	<i>Apheliscus</i> Cope. ¹
Cusps of last molar alternate	<i>Opisthotomus</i> Cope.
II. Inferior molars quinetuberculate.	
a. Anterior triangle not well developed on inferior molars.	
Fifth cusp separated from anterior inner by an apical fissure only	<i>Sarcolemur</i> Cope.
Fifth cusp separated; canine distinct; one premolar one-rooted	<i>Notharctus</i> Leidy.
Fifth cusp well separated; canine distinct; two premolars one-rooted	<i>Tomitherium</i> Cope.
Fifth cusp separated, low; canine incisor- or premolar-like	<i>Adapis</i> Cuv.
aa. Anterior triangle well developed on all the inferior molars.	
Canine distinct; one premolar one-rooted	<i>Pelycodus</i> ¹ Cope.

Jaws of four species of *Hyopsodus* are abundant in the Wasatch and Bridger Eocene beds, and a species from the Puerco

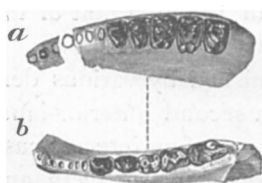


FIG. 3.—*Hyopsodus vicarius* Cope, jaws, from the Wind River (? Bridger) Eocene of Wyoming, natural size; a, superior, b, inferior dental series. Original, from Report U. S. Geol. Surv. Terrs., III.

has been doubtfully referred to it. The best known species, the *H. paulus* Leidy (Fig. 2), of the Bridger epoch, has the jaws as large as those of a rabbit. The *H. vicarius* Cope, was smaller (Fig. 3). Nothing is known of the skeleton of any species of *Hyopsodus*. The only species of *Apheliscus* (*A. insidiosus* Cope) was found in the Wasatch beds of New Mexico. It has large teeth in the position of sectorials, and may be an aberrant Creodont. Nothing is known of it but jaws. Two species

¹ Of uncertain reference to this family and order.

of *Opisthotomus* are known from the same horizon and locality, from teeth only. The *O. flagrans* Cope is, with the *Adapis magnus* Filh., the largest species of the family. *Sarcolemur* Cope includes a single species from the Bridger beds, of the size of the *Hyopsodus paulus*. It has in its sharp dental cusps an effective biting apparatus.

In *Notharctus* Leidy, the fifth lobe of the true molars begins to be apparent, though it is only present in the first molar, where it is represented by the internal extremity of an anterior crest. The canine in this genus is well developed. Only one species is certainly known.

More of the skeleton is known in the genus *Tomitherium* Cope than in any other one of the family, and its relationship to the lemurs was thus indicated at the time of its original description in 1872. Unfortunately the ungual phalanges remain unknown. As in *Hyopsodus* and *Pelycodus*, there are but two inferior incisors in the lower jaw, and these have transverse cutting edges, and are not produced as in recent lemurs.

The first impression

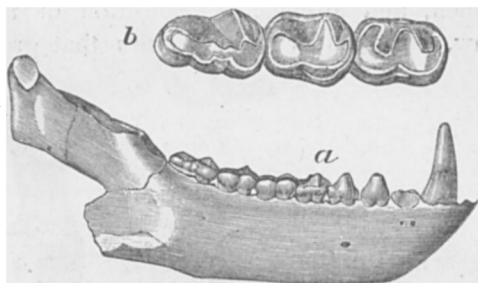


FIG. 4.—*Notharctus tenebrosus* Leidy. *a*, mandible from right side, natural size. Fig. *b*, true molars from above, twice nat. size, linear. From Bridger bed of Wyoming. From Leidy, Report U. S. Geol. Survey Terrs., F. V. Hayden, Vol. 1.

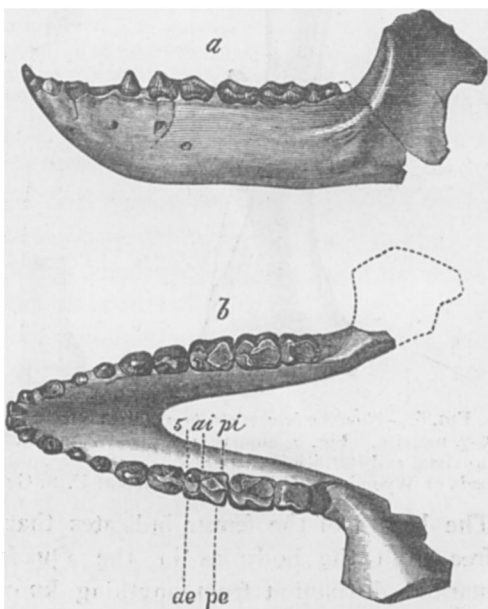


FIG. 5.—*Tomitherium rostratum* Cope, mandible natural size; *a*, from left side; *b*, from above. Letters as in Fig. 2. Original, from Report U. S. Geol. Survey Terrs., Vol. III.

derived from the appearance of the lower jaw and dentition, and from the humerus, is that of an ally of the coati (*Nasua*). The humerus indeed, is almost a fac-simile of that of *Nasua*, the only difference being a slight outward direction of the axis of the head. The same bone resembles also that of many marsupials, but the flat ilium, elevated position of dental foramen, and absence of inflection of the angle of the lower jaw, etc., render affinity with that group highly improbable.

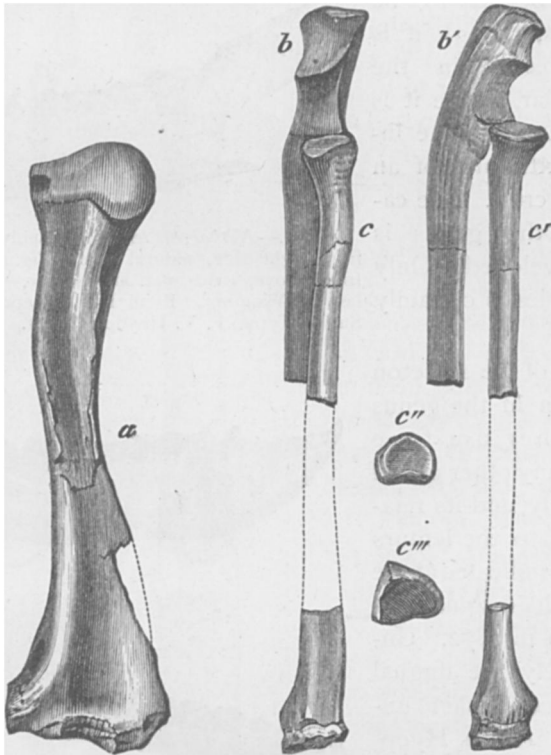


FIG. 6.—*Tomitherium rostratum* Cope, fore leg of animal represented in Figs. 5-7, nat size. Fig. *a*, humerus; *b*, ulna; *c*, radius, from front; *b'*, from side; *c''*, proximal end (artificially flattened below); *c'''*, distal end of radius. From Bridger beds of Wyoming. (Original, from Report U. S. Geol. Surv. Terrs., Vol. III.

The length of the femur indicates that the knee was entirely free from the body as in the *Quadrumana*, constituting a marked distinction from anything known in the *Carnivora*, including *Nasua*. The round head of the radius indicates a complete power of supination of the fore foot, and is different in form from that of *Carnivora*, including *Nasua*; and, finally, the distal

end of the radius is still more different from that of *Nasua*, and resembles closely that of monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*.

We have, then, an animal with a long thigh free from the body, a manus capable of complete pronation and supination, and details of lower jaw and teeth quite similar to those of the lower monkeys. The form of the humerus and its relative length to the femur are quite as marked as in some of the lemurs. The most marked difference is seen in the increased number of teeth; but in this point it relates itself to the other *Quadrumana*, as the most ancient types of *Carnivora* and *Ungulates* do to the more modern.

This genus is allied to *Adapis* Cuvier, of the French Eocene (Fig. 8), but differs in the possession of but two incisors on each side; in *Adapis* there are three, according to Filhol. From that genus and *Opisthotomus*, it differs also in the structure of the last inferior molar, as exhibited in the analytical table.

There are several species of *Tomitherium*, but the

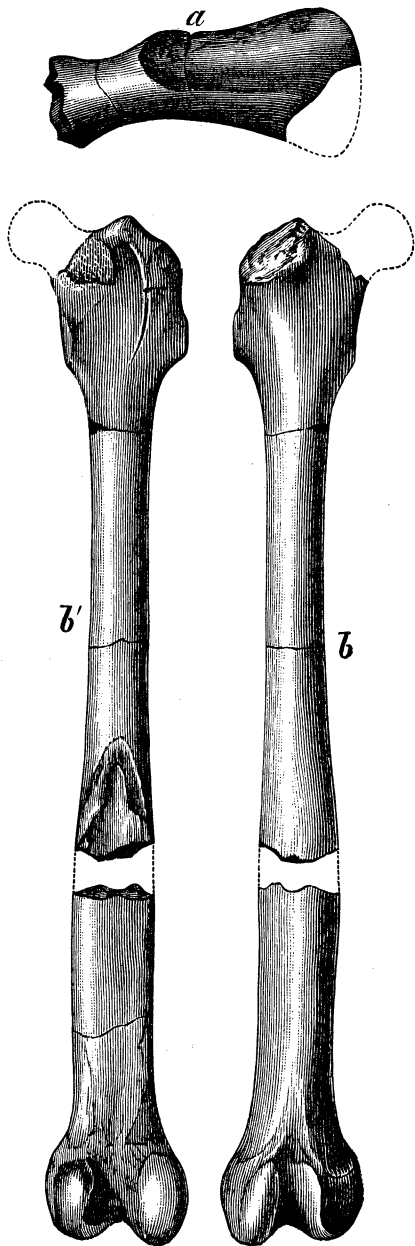


FIG. 7.—*Tomitherium rostratum* Cope, part of animal figured in Figs. 5-6, nat. size. Fig. *a*, ilium inner side; *b*, femur front; *b'*, do. posterior side.

best known is the *T. rostratum* from the Bridger formation of Wyoming.

The following points may be gained by comparison with the skeleton of *Lemur collaris* (catalogue Verreaux). There is considerable resemblance in the details of structure of the molars from the third to the sixth, inclusive. Of course the anterior teeth differ widely in the two, and the last true molar of the Lemur has no heel. The principal difference in the humeri is seen in the superior size of the epicondyles of the *T. rostratum*, and the rather more robust character of the shaft. The proximal half of the ulna is deeper, and the olecranon is not so wide in *T. rostratum*. The proximal part of the radius is very similar in the two species, but the distal extremity is in the *T. rostratum* less transversely extended, and thicker anteroposteriorly. There is also much similarity in the ilia. The crest is more extensive in *T. rostratum*, and the inferior border is thinner at its proximal part. Towards the acetabulum the increase in width of this border is similar, and the anterior inferior spine is as prominent. The resemblance between the femora amounts to identity of character; that of the *T. rostratum* is more robust.

The Mixodectidæ include four and perhaps five genera. In

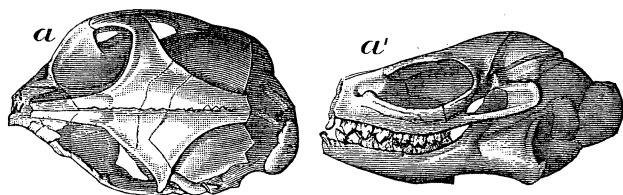


FIG. 8.—*Necrolemur antiquus* Filh., skull natural size, from Phosphorites of Central France. From Filhol Rech. s. les Phosph. de Quercy.

two of these the incisors have their usual position and space. One of these Tricentes Cope, has large canines well separated. It is uncertain whether the genus should not really be referred to the Creodonta.¹ It contains three or four rather small species from the Puerco formation of New Mexico. In *Necrolemur* the canine is insignificant. One species of the genus, the *N. antiquus* Filhol, is known. It is represented by a cranium in excellent preservation (Fig. 8) which has been fully investigated by Filhol. This able palæontologist regards it as most nearly allied to the genus *Galago* now existing in Africa. It furnishes conclusive evidence of the former existence of lemurs in France.

¹See NATURALIST, 1884, p. 353.

Of the three genera with very large incisor (? canine) teeth, *Mixodectes* has the last lower premolar with a simple cusp. There are two species from the Puerco beds. The smaller of these, *M. pungens* Cope (Fig. 9), is about the size of the kit fox. Its premolars are of irregular size. In the two other genera the fourth premolar has a second cusp on the interior side of the principal one. Both have the crowns of the inferior true molars composed of two triangles as in *Mixodectes* and *Pelycodus*. In *Microsypops* Leidy, there is but one one-rooted premolar. There are three species from the Wasatch and Bridger beds. The type is the *M. gracilis* Marsh (Fig. 2*b*), from the latter. It was a small animal, not exceeding a gray squirrel in dimensions. In *Cynodontomys* the premolar teeth are more reduced in size than in any of the allied genera, two of the three being one-rooted. The large ? incisor tooth has a correspondingly large development. The species was found by Mr. Wortman in the Wasatch beds of the Big Horn basin, Wyoming Terr.



FIG. 9.—*Mixodectes pungens* Cope, lower jaw right ramus, natural size. Fig. *a'*, from above. Original, from Vol. III Report U. S. Geol. Survey Terrs.

The most evident lemuroids yet found in America belong to the family of the Anaptomorphidæ. But one genus is certainly known to belong to it, *Anaptomorphus* Cope. The genus *Indrodon*¹ resembles it in dental formula excepting in the possession of three instead of two incisors. It embraces but one species, *I. malaris*, which was found by David Baldwin in the Puerco formation of New Mexico.

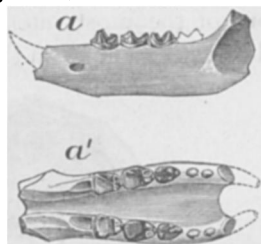


FIG. 10.—*Cynodontomys latidens* Cope, mandible, nat. size, from Wasatch beds of Wyoming. Fig. *a'*, from above. Original, from Report U. S. Geol. Surv. Terrs., Vol. III, F. V. Hayden in charge.

Anaptomorphus was founded on the lower jaw of a small species, *A. æmulus* Cope, which does not exceed that of a ground squirrel (*Tamias*) in size (Fig. 11). It agrees with a very few of the living lemurs (*Indrisinæ*) in the number of its teeth, but it differs from them all in having short erect incisor teeth as in the higher monkeys. The molar teeth known are a good deal like those of

¹ Proceedings American Philosophical Society, 1883, p. 318.

the true monkeys in character, being quadrituberculate. The last premolar is quite different, having a compressed, simple, cutting crown.

The canine is quite small, and there is no diastema. The evidence furnished by this jaw was happily supplemented by the discovery, at a later day, of an almost entire cranium of a closely allied species in the

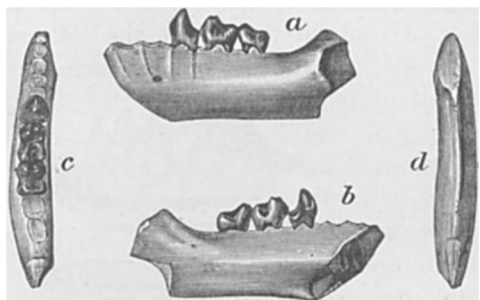


FIG. 11.—*Anaptomorphus æmulus* Cope, left ramus of mandible, twice natural size, linear; *b*, inner side; *c*, from above; *d*, from below. From Bridger bed of Wyoming. Original.

Wasatch beds of Wyoming by Mr. J. L. Wortman. The species

it indicated is rather larger than the *A. æmulus*, and I gave it the name of *A. homunculus* (Fig. 12).

The characters of this genus now known warrant us in thinking it one of the most interesting of Eocene Mammalia. Two special characters confirm the reference to the Lemuroidea which its

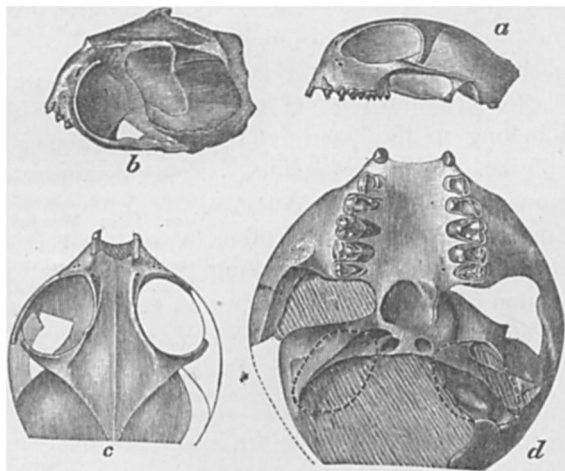


FIG. 12.—*Anaptomorphus homunculus*, skull, natural size except Fig. *d* which is one-half larger than nature, from the Wasatch beds of the Big Horn, Wyoming. Fig. *a*, right side of skull; *b*, oblique view of same showing outline of cerebral hemisphere, postorbital arch removed; *c*, same from above; *d*, the same from below, enlarged one-half, the dotted lines indicate the form of the otic bullæ. Original, from Report U. S. Geol. Survey Terrs., III, F. V. Hayden in charge.

physiognomy suggests. These are the external position of the

lachrymal foramen and the unossified symphysis mandibuli. Among Lemuridæ its dental formula agrees only with the Indrisinæ, which have, like *Anaptomorphus*, two premolars in each jaw. But no known Lemuridæ possess interior lobes and cusps of all the premolars, so that in this respect, as in the number of its teeth, this genus resembles the higher monkeys, the Simiidæ and Hominidæ more than any existing member of the family. Of these two groups the resemblance is to the Hominidæ in the small size of the canine teeth. It has, however, a number of resemblances to *Tarsius*, which is perhaps its nearest ally among the lemurs, although that genus has three premolars. One of these points is the anterior extension of the otic bullæ, which is extensively overrun by the external pterygoid ala. A consequence of this arrangement is the external position of the foramen ovale, just as is seen in *Tarsius*. Another point is the probably inferior position of the foramen ovale. Though this part is broken away in the cranium of *Anaptomorphus homunculus*, the paroccipital process is preserved, and has the position seen in *Tarsius*, as distinguished from the Indrisinæ, Lemuridæ, Galaginæ, etc. In this it also resembles the true *Quadrumana*.

When we remember that the lower *Quadrumana*, the *Hapalidæ* and the *Cebidæ*, have three premolar teeth, the resemblance of *Anaptomorphus* to the higher members of that order is more evident. The brain and its hemispheres are not at all smaller than those of the *Tarsius*, or of the typical lemurs of the present period. This is important in view of the very small brains of the flesh-eating and ungulate Mammalia of the Eocene period so far as yet known. In conclusion, there is no doubt but that the genus *Anaptomorphus* is the most simian lemur yet discovered, and probably represents the family from which the anthropoid monkeys and men were derived. Its discovery is an important addition to our knowledge of the phylogeny of man.

The *Anaptomorphus homunculus* was nocturnal in its habits, and its food was probably like that of the smaller lemurs of Madagascar and the Malaysian islands. Its large orbits and large otic bullæ indicate great acuteness of the senses of sight and hearing. Its size is a little less than that of the *Tarsius spectrum*.

In *Pelycodus* we have a more decidedly insectivorous type of dentition in the lower jaw, although that of the upper jaw (Fig. 1) has a lemurine character. Enough of the poste-

rior foot is known to show that its structure is like that

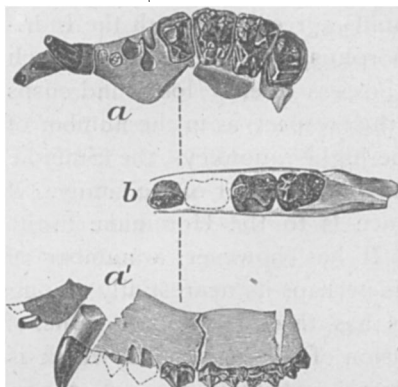


FIG. 13.—*Pelycodus tutus* Cope, portions of skull, from the Wasatch epoch of Wyoming, natural size. Fig. *a*, superior dentition from below; *a'*, the same, external view; *b*, inferior molars 4-6 and 7, from above. Original from Report U. S. Geol. Survey Terrs., III.

of Condylarthra, lemurs and the majority of the Insectivora (Figs. 14, 15, 16). The quadrilobulate superior molars (Fig. 1) forbid the reference of the genus to the Creodonta, and if all the ungues are like that represented in Figs. 11 *d*, it cannot be placed in either the Lemuroidea or Condylarthra, but is an insectivore more or less al-

lied to the East Indian Tupæa. The ankle joint (Fig. 14) is flat, or without trochlea. The head of the astragalus is simple and convex, and is prolonged beyond the calcaneum, giving space for a rather long cuboideum. The lower end of the fibula is large (Fig. 15 *b*) and is extensively applied to the astragalus.

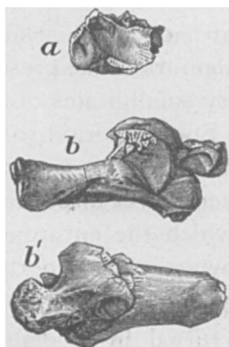


Fig. 14.

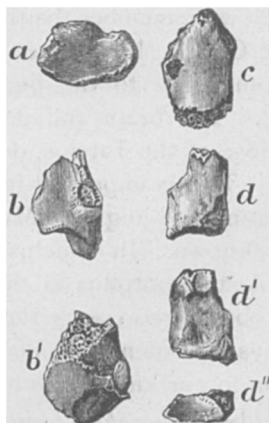


Fig. 15.

FIG. 14.—*Pelycodus jarrovii* Cope, ankle joint, nat. size. Fig. *a*, distal extremity of tibia; *b*, astragalus and calcaneum, external view; *b'*, do., internal superior view. From Wasatch bed New Mexico. Original, from Report U. S. Geol. Survey W. of 100th meridian.

FIG. 15.—*Pelycodus jarrovii* Cope, individual represented in Fig. 14, nat. size. Fig. *a*, head of radius; *b*, distal end of fibula; *c*, patella; *d*, entocuneiform, outer side, *d'*, inner side, *d''*, distal end. Original, from Report U. S. Geol. Survey W. of 100th mer., G. M. Wheeler.

The entocuneiform bone (Fig. 15 *d*) shows clearly that the hallux

was not opposable, a character which adds weight to those already mentioned which indicate that the true place of this genus is in the insectivorous order. The large patella (Fig. 15 *c*) shows that the genus is not marsupial. The head of the radius (Fig. 15 *a*) is an oval, agreeing in this with the orders mentioned, excepting the Lemuroidea, and showing that the supination of the manus could be only imperfectly or not at all performed.

But three species of *Pelycodus* are known, and these are confined to the Wasatch bed of New Mexico and Wyoming. Two species formerly referred here have been separated under the name *Chriacus* and placed in the Leptictidæ of the Creodont suborder.¹

The family of the Arctocyoniidæ includes more or less carnivorous animals with quadrituberculate true molars above. The known genera, of which there are four, possess large canine teeth and quadrituberculate inferior molars. The bones of *Arctocyon* have been described by Lemoine, so far as known, and they are like those of *Creodonta*, having a flat astragalus and an epicondylar foramen of the humerus. Their quadritubercular superior molars place them in the Insectivora as I have defined that suborder.²

Arctocyon primævus Blv., is a celebrated fossil of the Suessonian beds of France. The single species of *Hyodectes* and *Heteroborus* are each from the Puerco beds of France. In America the family is represented by the genus *Achænodon* Cope, of which three species are known according to Osborn. The dentition is somewhat suilline in character, and Mr. Osborn has

accordingly referred the genus to the suilline Artiodactyla. As none of the bones of the skeleton are known, the question remains unsettled. The anterior crest of the glenoid cavity grasps the condyle of the lower jaw as in a carnivorous animal,



FIG. 16.—*Pelycodus tatus* Cope, bones of digit found loose but together. Fig. *a*, metapodial; *b*, first, *c*, second, and *d*, ungual phalanges; *d'*, side, and *d''*, proximal end, nat. size. From Wasatch bed of New Mexico.

¹ See NATURALIST, 1884, pp. 348–352.

² Report U. S. Geol. Survey Terrs., III, p. 739.

but the character is also found in the peccary. The typical species, *A. insolens* Cope (Fig. 17), is as large as the largest bears. The *A. robustus* Osborn, is about the same size. A large part of the skull has been discovered. This displays a very high sagittal

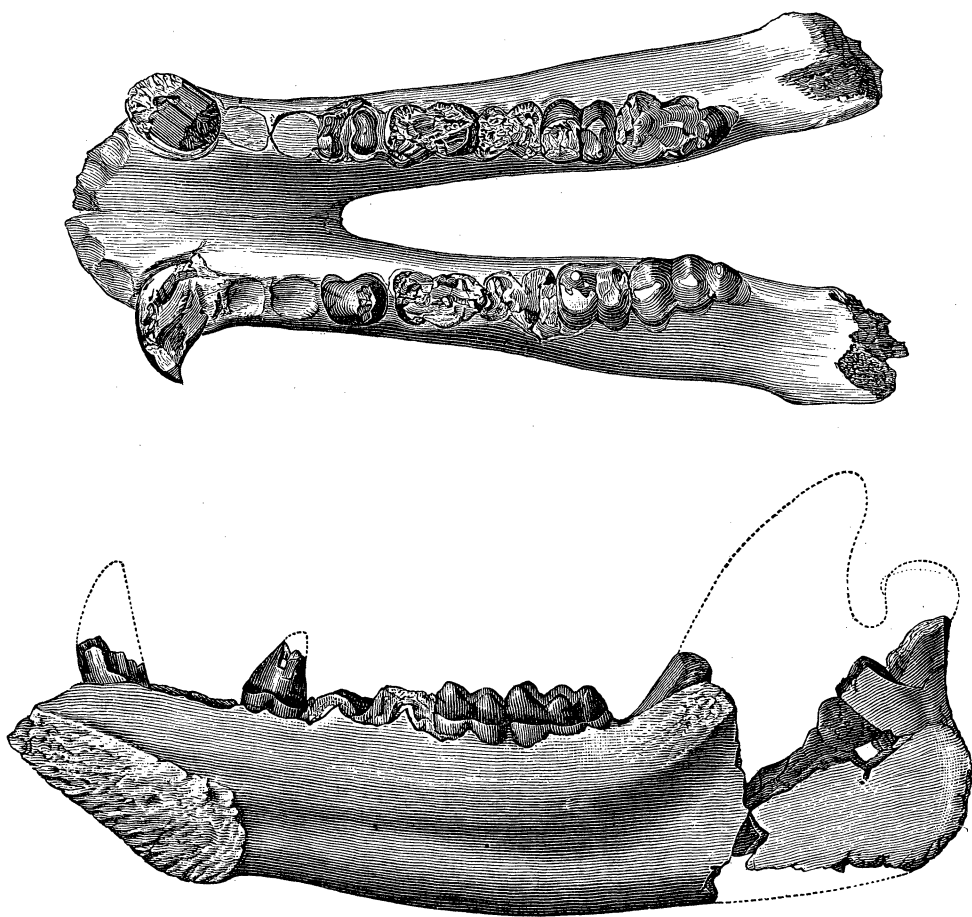


FIG. 17.—*Achanodon insolens* Cope, lower jaw, three-eighths nat. size, from above, and right ramus from inner side. From Bridger epoch of Wyoming. Original, from Vol. III Report U. S. Geol. Survey Terrs., F. V. Hayden in charge.

crest and a very small space for a brain. Its brain was probably of a low type, as has been shown to be the case in *Arctocyon* by Gervais. In that genus the hemispheres are smooth and very small, leaving the olfactory lobes and cerebellum entirely un-

covered. The resemblance to the brain of the opossum is well

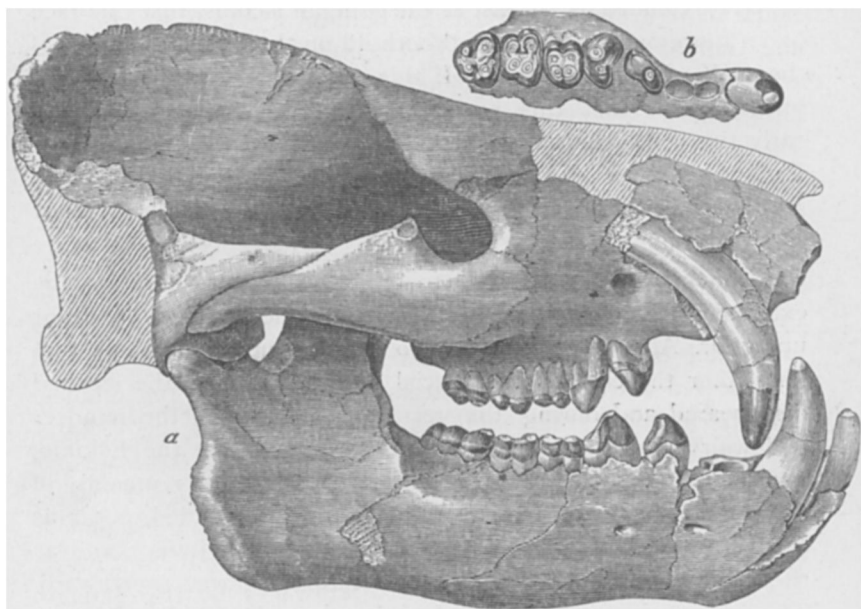


FIG. 18.—*Achanodon robustus* Osborn, skull one-fourth nat. size, from the Bridger bed of the Washakie basin, Wyoming. Fig. *b*, maxillary bone with teeth from below. From Osborn, Bulletin No. 3, E. M. Mus. Princeton College.

marked. In *Achanodon robustus* the orbit is small, indicating comparatively imperfect powers of vision (Fig. 18).

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NOTES ON THE LABRADOR ESKIMO AND THEIR FORMER RANGE SOUTHWARD.

BY A. S. PACKARD.

IT is not my purpose to give an account of the Labrador Eskimo, but simply to put together what I have found in relation to them in works referring to Labrador, and to add a few notes made during two summers spent on that coast in 1860 and 1864. Although I was aware that the Eskimo formerly lived as far south as the southern entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, where I saw two individuals in 1860, one said to be a full-blooded Eskimo woman, I regarded them as stragglers from the north. It now seems more probable, from the Rev. Mr. Carpenter's statement, to be hereafter given, and from the fact, to be hereafter stated, that several hundred Eskimos lived at